Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1809. [No. 2450

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation as to prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale
December 21.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads and 30 barrels
1st quality New-Orleans Sugar.
Madeira Wine in pipes.
West-India Rum in hogsheads.
Turks-Island, Ground Allum and Liming-on Salt—and
30 crates well assorted Queens Ware.
Newton Keene.
May 16. tf

FOR SALE,
4000 lbs. Prime Green COFFEE, and
150 sacks Liverpool SALT.
Newton Keene.
March 27.

FOR SALE,
100 White Oak fish Barrels.
Anthony Dyer.
March 25. d 6t.

TO LET,
THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.
R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan. 2.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.
Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

☞ TUITION.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has opened SCHOOL in that commodious room on King street, opposite the Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as a school room by Mr. *Wilbar*) where he will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on moderate terms, flattering himself, that by assiduous attention to the improvement of his pupils, he may merit a share of public patronage.

Abraham Walker.
March 10. d1m

☞ The Public are hereby informed that the subscriber and his son *Doctor Archibald B. Dick*, are henceforward conducted in the exercise of their profession.—Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elisha C. Dick.
February 27.

Rabbit-Skins.
I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.
John G. Ladd.
March 1.

Lottery Notice.
On Tuesday the 4th of April Tickets in Black River Lottery No. 2, will rise in price to $9 50—On that day week the drawing commences.
R. GRAY.
March 29.

Clover Seed.
Ten casks of the very best quality—Also six casks empty Glass Bottles, just received and for sale, *cheap*, by
John G. Ladd.
March 25.

TO RENT,
A CONVENIENT two story brick dwelling House, with back buildings, on Jefferson and Fairfax streets, with a stable, carriage house, negro house, smoke house, and dairy, and a pump of good water in the yard. Also, a large garden, in which there is a number of trees For pleasantness of situation this is exceeded by none in the town of Alexandria, having a full view of the river Potomac and Hunting Creek, which makes it a desirable situation for a private family.—A lease would be given for a number of years.
ALSO,
A large frame House on Union-street, fitted up for a store, and for the accommodation of a family—this is a good stand for business.—Apply to
Joseph Dean.
March 29. d7t

CATALOGUE OF PLAYS,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT GRAY.
THE ROBBERS, Forty Thieves, Jew of Mogadore, Heir at Law, Robbin Hood, Love Laughs at Locksmiths Of Age To-morrow, Fortress of Sorrento, Chrononhotonthologos, Indian Princess, Critic, Fox Chase, Blue Beard, Lock and Key, Darby's Return, What a Blunder, Wanderer, Stranger, Blind Boy, Deserter, Jew, Point of Honor, Mermaid, School for Scandal, Trust, Castle Spectre, Town and Country, Voice of Nature, He Would if He Could, Tears and Smiles, Adrian and Orilla, Farm House, Who's the Dupe, Trip to Scarborough, Whistle for it, Fortune's Frolic, Begone Dull Care, Adelgitha, World, How to grow Rich, Man of Fortitude.
ALSO,
The Military Mentor, being a series of letters recently written from a general officer to his son—2 vols. boards price $2.
Crabbe's Poems, highly spoken of by the British Reviews as a work of the first merit—price, bound, $1.
March 29.

ORPHAN'S COURT,
Alexandria County, March Term, 1809.
ORDERED,
That the executors of *Robert Townshend Hooe*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.
Test.
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of Col. *Robt. T. Hooe*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 24th day of Sept. next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.
Given under our hands this 24th day of March, 1809.
John Muncaster,
James H. Hooe,
Executors.
March 25. 3taw8w

For Freight or Charter,

The well known Ship
HERO,
Thomas Cole, Master;
Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels burthen, in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. Apply to
Thomas Cole.
March 15. d

OAKUM,
For sale at the Poor House.
March 30. 6t

SALT.
3000 bushels coarse and fine SALT, suitable for the fishery, and laying convenient for river craft, for sale, on reasonable terms, by
John G. Ladd,
March 17.

WANTED TO HIRE,
An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
March 20. d

Public Sale.
IN pursuance of a deed of trust from Alexander Henderson, jun. executed to Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson, will be sold, on the first Monday in April next, before the Court-House door in the town of Dumfries, the property therein specified. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.
Daniel Carmichael, *Agent*,
For Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson.
March 17. dts

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.
J. B. Hill & J. Ball
INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.
February 17. d3m

TO RENT,
The HOUSE on Water-street, occupied by the subscriber, and possession given the 21st of next month, or immediately if desired.
Charles Wadsworth.
March 30.

TO RENT.
I WILL RENT for one year, or for a term of years, the HOUSE and STORE, at present occupied by Mr *Joseph Mandeville*, situated at the corner of King and Fairfax, streets. Possession may be had on the 12th of May ensuing.
John Wise.
March 21. d3teo6t

SEINE ROPE.
THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine, Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.
Joseph Harper.
February 4. eo

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE Commissioners, for that purpose appointed, hereby give notice, that on the second day of next Fairfax April Court, they will attend at Fairfax Court House, for the purpose of letting, to the lowest bidder, the building and erecting a Jail and Jailor's House, for the said county, the plan of which and the specification of the size and manner in which the work is to be done, may be seen by any desirous thereof, by application to Mr. Richard Ratcliffe. The building to be completed in six months from the time of letting. Bond with approved security will be required from the undertaker.
The money being now ready, a part will be advanced on execution of the bond, and other payments made as the work progresses, to be agreed on.
The Commissioners.
March 29. 3aw4w

For Philadelphia,

The Sloop
HAPPY RETURN,
WILLIAM BAKER, Master;
For freight (which will be taken immediately) or passage, apply to the Master on board at M'Clean's wharf, or to
Daniel M'Clean.
March 30. 3t

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at the Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Dusk, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
January 1.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.
Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.
A few cases Medoc Claret.
Jamaica, Windward Island, and Northes Rum,
Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Whaling Lines, &c. &c.
October 18.

☞ Entertainment.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment for travellers and others, at Colchester Ferry, opposite Woodbridge, where he will keep a constant supply of whatever may be necessary in his line for the accommodation of those who may favor them with their custom, on the most moderate terms.
W. Millan.
March 27. eo3tlaw6w

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

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MR. BAYARDS SPEECH,

Upon his motion to amend the resolution offered by Mr. GILES, by striking out that part which is in Italics. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1809.

[CONTINUED.]

I proceed to inquire whether our differences with Britain were not of a nature to be compromised; and if our government had been sincerely disposed, whether they might not have retained the relations of amity with that power.

First, as to the rule of 1756. This rule was founded on the principle that a neutral nation could not acquire a right to trade by the cession of one belligerent in time of war which did not exist, but was withheld in time of peace: the rule was supported on the principle that a neutral could not come in aid of a belligerent and cover its property on the ocean, when it was incapable of protecting it itself.

I am not going to defend this rule, nor to inquire into its origin. This much I will say, that if it was the British rule of 1756, it was the express rule of the French maritime code in the years 1704 and 1744. I will not trouble you with reading the decree of the French monarchs which I have on the table, made in the years mentioned, and which prohibit to neutrals any but a direct trade to the colonies of an enemy.—Though the rule of 1756 may not be an ancient rule, yet we must admit that it was not a new rule introduced in the present war & contrived to ruin or injure the American commerce.

France was unable to trade with her colonies; the United States became her carriers, and under our flag the manufactures of the mother country were safely carried to the colonies, and the produce of the colonies transported to Europe. This trade was certainly as beneficial to France as profitable to the United States. Britain only was the sufferer, and the rule of 1756 was revived in order to take from French commerce the protection of a neutral flag. Our government was certainly right in claiming the free enjoyment of this profitable trade, but the only question is, whether the neutral or belligerent pretension did not admit of adjustment by each side making an equal concession of points of interest.

The treaty of 1806, which the President rejected, fairly compromised the dispute on this subject. The 11th article of that treaty secured to the United States the carrying trade of France and her colonies, subject to terms somewhat inconvenient to the merchant, but rendering it not less beneficial to the nation. The treaty requires that goods exported from France through the United States to her colonies, shall be liable to a duty of one per cent. and from the colonies to France of two per cent. to be paid into our own treasury. This regulation, of benefit to the government by the duty which it gave to it, was of little prejudice to the trade, and there is no room to doubt that the trade thus secured from the spoliations to which it was before subject, would have flourished beyond its former limits.

Our differences, therefore, as to the carrying trade so much harrassed by the British rule of 1756, not only admitted of compromise, but was actually settled by an arrangement in the treaty of 1806, with which the nation would have been perfectly satisfied.

The second head of dispute regards the practice of constructive blockade. The complaint on this subject was, that blockades were formed by proclamation, and that neutrals were compelled to consider ports as blockaded before which no force was stationed. That the principle of blockades was extended to unwarrantable limits, is most certainly true, and there is no question as to our having just cause to complain of the vexatious interruptions to which it exposed our trade. The present war between France and England is without a parallel between civilized nations; it is not a struggle for renown or for ordinary conquest, but on the part of Britain for her independence and existence. Principles of neutrality or of right have been little regarded upon the land or upon the ocean; and the question with the belligerents has been less what the law of nations permitted them to do, than what their strength enabled them to accomplish. It is unlawful for a neutral to enter a blockaded port—but a port cannot be considered as blockaded unless a force adequate to the end is stationed before it. The blockades therefore which England created simply by a proclamation, were an abuse of which neutrals had just cause to complain.

The United States did complain, and these complaints were listened to by the British government. The 10th article of the treaty of 1806 has made provision on the subject; and though England has not renounced the principle of which we complain, yet she is qualified by the notice which is required to be given to the vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port, before it is exposed to seizure and confiscation. The provision in the treaty would no doubt have corrected in a considerable degree the abuse from which we had suffered, and it was our policy to have waited for better times for a completer remedy for the evil.

But, sir, the last head of dispute which I enumerated was made the chief and most important ground of complaint against the British government—I mean the searching American vessels for British seamen. The right claimed by England was to seize her own seamen on board our private vessels. The right to search a public vessel, or to seize an American sailor was never asserted by the government. The claim, which was insisted on, involved a point of equal interest and delicacy to both countries. There is nothing novel in the pretension, that a nation engaged in war had a right to recall her subjects from foreign countries or from foreign service to assist her in the war.

Every nation in Europe has claimed and exercised the right. Our government has not denied it; but the consequences of the manner of exercising it have formed the ground of our complaint. Has a belligerent a right to search a neutral vessel for her seamen? I should suppose not. This question between other nations is of small importance, but between the United States and Britain, it is of great magnitude.

The sameness of manners, habits, language and appearance render it always difficult and sometimes impossible to distinguish between an English and an American sailor. If the right to search for British seamen were admitted, there would no longer be security for the American sailor—the right admitted, I have no doubt our navigation would be ruined. As an American, therefore, I would never concede the principle. Let us see, however, how the case stands in relation to Britain. Her navy is the shield of her salvation—whatever impairs its strength diminishes her power and safety. Tenacious as she has ever been of personal liberty at home, yet when men are wanted for her fleets, the habeas corpus sleeps. Her sailors are her right arm which withers as she is deprived of them. From the seductions of our maritime service she has every thing to dread. Our merchants can give her seamen a dollar for every shilling which she is willing to afford them.

They shall be better fed, more gently treated, and exposed less to hardships and danger. Let them find a secure assylum on board our merchant ships, and how soon will the decks be thinned of the English ships of war. Which has the most at stake on this subject, England or America? I will not decide the question; but this is evident, that neither will ever unconditionally relinquish the principle for which she has contended. At the present crisis it was impossible for our government to expect the formal abandonment by the British government, of this right of search. What course then should they have pursued? They should have temporised on the point, as Britain was willing to do, and waited for a more propitious epoch, for the final arrangement of the dispute.

Your commissioners who negotiated the treaty found that it was impracticable to obtain the cession of the principle for which they contended, and upon their own responsibility, to their great honor, to preserve the peace of the two countries, accepted assurances from the British ministry, which, in their opinion, and I have no doubt in fact, would have effectually removed the abuses of which we complained. I beg pardon of the Senate for reading an extract from the letter of Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, of the 3d of January, 1807, which contains the assurances to which I refer: "we are sorry to add, that this treaty contains no provision against the impressment of our seamen; our despatch of the 11th of November, communicated to you the result of our labors on that subject, and our opinion that although this government did not feel itself at liberty to relinquish formally by treaty, its claim to search our merchant vessels for British seamen, its practice would nevertheless *be essentially, if not completely abandoned.* That opinion has been since confirmed by frequent conferences on the subject with the British commissioners, who have repeatedly assured us, that in their judgment we are made as secure against the exercise of their pretensions, by the policy which their government had adopted in regard to that very delicate and important question, as we could have been made by treaty. It is proper to observe, however, that the good effect of this disposition, and its continuance, may depend in a great measure on the means which may be taken by the Congress, hereafter, to check desertions from the British service. If the treaty is ratified, and a perfect good understanding produced between the two nations, it will be easy for their governments, by friendly communications, to state to each other what they respectively desire, and in that mode to arrange the business as satisfactorily as it could be done by treaty." Such was the footing upon which our commissioners were wisely disposed to leave this delicate affair. And would to God that our president wishing as sincerely as his friends profess for him to accommodate the differences between the two countries, had as prudently agreed to the arrangement made for him by his ministers! What has been the consequence of this excessive anxiety to secure our seamen? Why, that your service has lost more sailors in one year of embargo, than it would have lost in ten years of impressment.

But, sir, in this lies the secret—a secret I will dare to pronounce. *Your President never meant to have a treaty with Great-Britain.* If he had intended it he would have taken the treaty of 31st of December, 1806. If he had intended it he would never have fettered the commissioners with sine qua nons which were insuperable.

It was an invariable article in the instructions to form no treaty unless the claim to search merchant vessels for deserters was utterly abandoned; this was never expected, and at the arduous crisis at which it was insisted upon, it was impossible to expect it. And yet, rather than temporise on the point, rather than except the actual abandonment of the principle without its formal renunciation, a treaty, the work of years, negociated by his favorite minister, and calculated to appease the animosities existing between the two nations, is rejected.

You will bear with me, while I say that this precipitate and fatal measure is the cause of all the embarrassments which we have felt, which we are feeling, and which we are likely to suffer; I ask why was this treaty rejected? We are told for two reasons:

1st. Because it contained no engagement against the impressment of American seamen on board merchant ships.

2d, Because of the collateral declaration of the British commissioners, that England retained the right to retaliate upon France the principles of her Berlin decree, if the United States should submit to its execution.

I have shewn from the public documents furnished to us by the president, the footing upon which our ministers placed the point of impressments.

Our commissioners considered the assurance given by the British ministers, a better pledge for the safety of our seamen than a formal provision in the treaty. But if these assurances had even not been given, the treaty would not have compromitted our rights or prejudiced our interests on the subject; in the mean time it would have induced more friendly relations and prepared both countries for such farther concessions as their mutual interests might require. To me it is a matter both novel and surprizing to discover in our president this strong and unyielding attachment to the highest points of our maritime rights. I had thought before, that he was not so friendly to our navy, our merchants, and our commerce.

I had thought that he would rather our ships were exchanged for farming utensils and our seamen converted into husbandmen. But now, sir, it seems so highly does he value our navigation, that he prefers hazarding all the calamities of war rather than suffer one feather to be forcibly plucked from the wing of commerce.

Can any one believe that our government seriously intended to conclude a treaty with England, when our commissioners were instructed to make no treaty unless Britain formally consented that our merchant flag should protect every deserter from her navy?

The insertion of this sine qua non in the instructions is sufficient to satisfy my mind that there was no sincerity in the negociation which was carried on with the British government.

We have been asked by the honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) whether it can be imagined that such men as King, Monroe and Pinkney, would have colluded with the executive, or if they would not have some evidence of his sincerity, if such had been the fact. Mr. King, he tells us, is a federalist to whom we have lately given proofs of confidence and attachment. Mr. Monroe he represents of a disposition lately not to be guilty of concealment through affection for the administration, and Mr. Pinkney is said also to be a federalist.

All this the gentleman may take as true. But Mr. King, sir, was never engaged in this negociation—and as to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney, I most clearly acquit them of any collusion with the president, but so far from colluding with him, they have ACTED AGAINST his secret and express instructions. Surely I have no reason to doubt the sincere disposition of these gentlemen, to make a treaty with England, when they concluded one under the responsibility of acting against their orders. My charge of insincerity against the executive is founded upon the documents a long time secret, now public, and upon the nature of the objections which have uniformly obstructed the adjustment of our differences with Britain.

The second impediment to the ratification of the treaty, was the declaration of Lords Holland and Aukland which accompanied it. What did this paper impose upon us? Resistance to the Berlin decree? And will you permit me to ask, whether it was ever your intention to submit to that decree? You do not mean to submit to the orders in council, and does not the Berlin decree go to the extent of those orders? Are you better prepared, or more disposed to submit to France than to England? No, I hope we shall agree to fight before we consent that either of those powers shall give laws to the ocean.

I know at one time it was pretended, that the Berlin decree was designed only as a municipal regulation; municipal when it declared England and her dependencies in a state of blockade, and their manufactures and produce liable to capture. It is true that the minister of the U. S. in France got some such explanation of the decree from the French minister of marine. He did not consider it as derogating from the treaty of 1800, between France and the U. S.—But when the emperor is applied to, by the grand judge, his answer is "that since he had not thought proper to express any exception in his decree, there is no ground to make any in the execution, with respect to any thing whatsoever." When the minister of marine was applied to for his construction of the decree, he gave his opinion, but affected not to be the proper organ of communication on the subject. In this you see that craft and force were both united for the most destructive execution of the decree.

The decree was allowed to sleep for nearly a year—a public minister delivers his opinion that it was not to infract our treaty—and after our property to an immense amount, is allured by these deceitful appearances into French ports, his imperial majesty declares, in effect, through his minister of justice, that the treaty with the U. States was not expressed as an exception to the decree, and therefore its provisions were to form no obstruction to its execution.—So, sir, we have probably lost some millions of dollars by our anxiety to consider the decree as a municipal regulation. Suppose, however, it had not designed what its terms so plainly express—the blockade of the British isles. In such case, what embarrassments would our government have incurred by agreeing to the proposition of the English commissioners, to resist the decree if executed against our neutral rights? If France had confined the execution of the decree to her own ports, Britain would not have complained of the execution of her own law, within her own jurisdiction, and we should have had nothing to which we were to oppose resistance. But suppose the decree had been executed on the ocean, and you had become bound to oppose its execution by force—would your undertaking have been greater than the offer you made to England, in case she would repeal her orders in council?

I shall hereafter have occasion to view this subject in another point of light; but at present I ask, did not Mr. Pinkney mean to tell Mr. Canning, under his instructions from the President, that if G. Britain would repeal her orders in council, the United States would resist the execution of the French decree? This is stated in the letter of Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney, of the 23d of August, 1808, and admitted, as it is not denied, in the letter of Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Canning, of the 8th of October, in the same year. Your government, then, would now agree to the terms which they so indignantly repelled when first proposed to them, and on the ground of which, in part, they refused the treaty which their ministers had negociated. It

would seem then that no other materia round remains for the rejection of the treaty, than the want of a former clause to secure our merchant seamen against impressment.

Is it your intention ever to have a treaty with Britain, or are the nations always to continue in a state of strife and contention? You were offered the treaty of 1794, and you refused it. Messrs. Monroe & Pinkney negociated a treaty in 1806—the president rejects it, and insists on a point in the most obnoxious form, which he knows will never be conceded, and without the concession of which no treaty is ever to be made. Does all this look like a sincere disposition to adjust our differences with England?

[*Speech to be continued.*]

From the Freeman's Journal.

SARAGOSSA, OR ZARAGOZA,

Which is becoming so famous in the present annals of Spain, is a very beautiful city in Arragon, 137 miles W. of Barcelona, and 150 N. E. of Madrid. It is supposed to have been first settled by Phœnicians, and its name, which no one would suspect who had not attended to its history, is a corruption of that of Cæsar Augustus, under whose reign it was conquered and colonized by the Romans. The river Ebro, which receives two other rivers just below the city, divides it into two parts; over the river are two bridges, one of which has been called the most elegant in Europe. A victory was obtained here by the powers confederate against France and Spain, in 1710, but the place was soon abandoned. See *Brookes's* Gazetteer, from which the above facts are taken.) This fine city was defended, the last summer, for sixty days, by its present most illustrious champion, the immortal Palafox. It is obvious that in point of natural situation it is but little more capable of defence than Madrid. It would seem, therefore, that its fortifications must be strong, as well as its defenders brave.—A Cadiz letter writer says, that the brave defence of Palafox will not avail. So it may be. But we are inclined to believe that it will avail.—that neither Saragossa nor Cadiz will be taken—that Blake has not deserted, nor ever will—but that he, Romana, Cuesta, Infantado, and others, altho' they may be driven to the mountains, will be so many PELAGUISES,* unconquered and unconquerable, devoted in heart and soul to their country, and destined, at no distant day, to restore its ancient splendor and glory.

We present our readers with the French account of the former siege of Saragossa, as one of the greatest of all possible curiosities.

"The preparations for the siege of Saragossa were pursued with activity. The artillery necessary for that purpose had arrived from Bayonne and Pampeluna. The insurgents made a sortie on the 23d from Saragossa, to attack the troops posted upon the left bank of the Ebro. The third battalion of the volunteers of Arragon, forming the flower of these insurgents, began their march on the 30th in order to force their way into Saragossa. The insurgents were defeated with great loss in all their sorties, and were generally closely pursued under the walls.

"On the 16th day of August, about the break of day a breach being made, the storming of the place commenced. The gates of San en Gracio and Carmes were surprised and carried. After obstinate fighting which lasted several days, fourteen cloisters, which had been fortified, three-fourths of the city, the arsenal, and all the magazines, were in our possession. The peaceable inhabitants encouraged by the advantages of the French hoisted a white flag, and coming forward to offer terms of capitulation to the French, were murdered by the insurgents, at whose heads Monks were seen acting as captains and colonels: a great number of these wretches were killed; the unfortunate city of Saragossa is almost ruined through fire, the bombs, and the explosion of the mines."

After obstinate fighting, three fourths of the city, the arsenal, &c. were taken—the peaceable inhabitants were murdered by the insurgents, headed by monks—and the poor city was almost ruined! But where is the end of the story? The French government *spake never more* upon the subject from that day to this.

NOTE.

* About six years after the battle of Xeres, the brave Pelagius, starting from a small and mountainous territory of the Asturias whither he had retired with a few illustrious followers, ventured forth, and after a series of victories established the kingdom of Leon. *Preface to Abenhamin's "Las Guerras Civiles."*

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

BOSTON *March* 21.

OUR BANISED SEAMEN.

Extract of a letter from the master of an American vessel at Greenock, (G. B.) to his owner in this country.

"I dont know what I shall do for men, I have not one on board except the mate.—Sailors think the embargo is not coming off, so they are afraid to come home, for fear they shall starve; and prefer sailing in British ships. I shall get *runners* to go with me to Liverpool, and take the chance of getting men there; for you might as well ask a man here to jump overboard, as to go to America."

Another extract of a letter from the same to his father in Gloucester.

"I have not a sailor on board my vessel, except my mate, for they expect the embargo will never be taken off, and they prefer a British ship to coming home to their *once* plentiful country to starve."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 28.

☞ The following interesting letter of a recent date, is from a distinguished gentleman residing in Cadiz—Its contents may be relied on:

"In spite of the wars and battles going on in the north of Spain, we enjoy the utmost tranquility here; and there is all appearance it will not be disturbed, as in spite of the weakness and uncertainty of a new government; the treachery, intrigue and blind ambition of many individuals; in spite that Bonaparte has thrown upon us 200,000 men, with his best generals, and himself at their head, he does not possess but a narrow military road from Bayonne to Madrid, the country all around that line being in the hands of the Spaniards. This long line of his military operations is flanked and threatened on all sides, and on this account he has been obliged to fall back in every direction. Madrid will be free before three weeks, and the heroes of Jena and Austerlitz will be obliged to withdraw with more shame than laurels on their heads. The marquis de Romana, with the British have broken the line of his communication, and we expect very soon to hear some satisfactory information from this quarter."

TRANSLATED FOR THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

From the Political and Military Courier of Cordova, Sunday, Jan 8.

"Information respecting the situation of our armies.

SALAMANCA, *Jan.* 8.

The English general Baird at Astorga, with a division of 14,000 men, which came from Falmouth to Corunna—Another division of the English, of more than 21,000 men, at Salamanca and Alvada de Tormes. The marquis of Romana's army extends from Leon to Benevento. Detachments of the enemy have penetrated to Villalponda and Toro; their head quarters in Tordecillas. It is reported here that the head quarters of our army are to be at Zamora, which movement will keep open the communication between the English and Spanish armies.

Official Gazette Extraordinary.

SEVILLE, Jan. 11.

His excellency Don Juan Pignatelli, cap gen. of Old Castile, has by express, advised the supreme central junta of the kingdom as follows, viz.

SALAMANCA, *Jan.* 4, 1809.

Most excellent sir—It is 10 at night; I open my letter, already directed to your excellency, in order to communicate without the loss of a moment, the information which I have just received from the junta of Salamanca. It is literally as follows:

ZAMORA, *Jan.* 4.

Most excellent sir—It is now 7 o'clock at night, and we have this instant received by a courier dispatched by the junta of Zamora, a letter, of which the followinging is an exact copy, viz.

We have just now, at half after 5 in the afternoon, received certain advices that the French, after a very severe engagement, are retreating, mostly without arms; and that those who were passing the bridge of Castro Gonzalo, have turned back with precipitation, with their provision waggons; the whole are in full retreat, and have of course been beaten—I am about leaving this place with a guide, for San Estravan, where the scattered French troops are collecting—all which I communicate for the information of the Junta.

TIBURCIO FRANCOS.

Silvestre Martinez de Colonia, sec'y.

Copy of the advices which the Central Junta has given to this Government (of Cordova) on the 22d Dec. 1808.

"By express we are informed that the marquis of Romana with the English who were at Salamanca, forming together a body of 60 or 70,000 men, have begun their march for Madrid, and that the first division have reached Tordesillas. Intelligence so highly gratifying under our present circumstances; as is also that of the landing of a considerable body of English foot and some cavalry at Lisbon—and of the immediate preparation of 6000 Portuguese who are to join our army.

The following letter, from a most respectable Spanish gentleman, was received here yesterday morning, dated

CADIZ, *Jan.* 15.

"We *know* that general Romana has completely beaten the division of Soult, consisting of twenty thousand men, between Burgos and Valladolid; and that another division, with the Emperor and King at their head, had met with a similar fate. In the neighborhood of Zamora were discovered from three to four thousand Frenchmen, without arms or knapsacks, endeavoring to make their escape. They reported that Bonaparte had been entirely defeated. The capt. gen. of Old Castile, D. P. Pignatelli, had given an official account of this, and was placing himself at the head of the armed peasantry, to pursue the abovementioned fugitives. You may momently expect great news, and do not be surprised if you hear that the famous Bonaparte is forced to retreat to the Escurial.

"The illustrious don Pedro Cevallos, is now in Cadiz, preparing to embark for England."—[*U. S. Gaz.*

THE LATEST.—In addition to the foregoing, we have seen two letters, dated Cadiz, the 30th January, the latest received, which state, that an express had just arrived announcing a victory obtained over the French, by the combined Spanish and British armies.

[*Relf.*

March 29.

Latest from Spain.

Yesterday arrived at this port, capt. Domingo Brito, of the Spanish schr. Dolores, alias Ferdinand the VIIth, 27 days from Laguira. Capt. B. touched at Porto Rico, which place he left on the 9th March and informs, that the day before he sailed a Spanish felucca had arrived in 26 days from Cadiz, which confirmed the news formerly published, of the success of the Spanish arms, and of the affairs of the patriots—that they had been on the enemy in every action down to the date of his sailing—and this news was further confirmed by the official Gazettes which the said felucca brought—The captain further adds, that Massena lost an arm and was mortally wounded in the breast, leaving on the field of battle, 16,000 men in killed and 14,000 prisoners.

Capt. B. further informs that the province of Carracas remained perfectly tranquil—and that a British frigate had arrived having on board the governor of Curracoa, sir James Cockburn and suite—who was received with the greatest rejoicing and enthusiasm at Laguira; from whence he proceeded to the Carracas, on a visit to the Captain General.

An expedition was fitting out at Laguira, destination St. Domingo. The transports were neatly ready for sea, and were to sail under convoy of the British frigate Hebe.

CHARLESTON, *March* 24.

Through the politeness of a friend, we were yesterday put in possession of a file of Havanna papers to the 13th inst. From the same source we learn, that the English frigate Melpomene, (one of those which carried specie from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, the end of last year) left Cadiz on the 3d of February, and arrived at Jamaica on the 28th of the same month. A private letter received in Havanna the 13th March, by a respectable person, states that this frigate brought accounts that a detachment of the French army, consisting of about thirty thousand men, had been surrounded by the Spanish patriots, and were obliged to surrender—amongst them, it is said, Napoleon and his brother Joseph were positively taken prisoners.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

Aaron Kitchell having resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, during the recess of the Legislature of New-Jersey Governor Bloomfield has appointed *John Condit* to supply the vacancy, until the next meeting of the Legislature.

Extract of a letter from Captain Wilson, of the American ship Amphion, dated Rochelle, December 22, 1808.

"I arrived at the *Isle of Rhea*, on the 28th of September, and went ashore with my papers. On landing I was received by a *guard of soldiers*; my papers taken from me; and I put into confinement, and not allowed to speak to any but the guard for three days—In this time my ship parted one of her cables, and the pilot carried her to *Rochelle*.—After three days I was released from close confinement, but not allowed to leave the island. My people were imprisoned, and was not allowed intercourse with them.—At the end of six weeks, a boat was sent for me and my people, from *Rochelle*. I could only find four of my men—and in the short passage I was not allowed to speak to them. On reaching *Rochelle*, I was told my other seaman had said the ship was from *England!* That she was seized, and I must go to prison unless I could pay a fine of 6000 livres for myself, and another of 2000 for the four seamen. The sailors were immediately committed. I was permitted to see if I could procure a friend to be security for me; but being a stranger in the place was unsuccessful. [Merchants seemed fearful of interposing.] I was sent to the infernal prison on the 16th of November, and remained till the 7th of December, when I got out by agreeing to pay a Gen d'Arm two dollars a day to guard me in my own lodgings, and in this situation I now remain."

Pigeon Catcher and the Hawk.

A Pigeon catcher by means of a flutterer had hovered a noble flock of Pigeons, which were just ready to light in the bed, within the cover of his net; when suddenly a pigeon hawk darted amongst them and scared them away. He then sent out his flutterer and decoyed the hawk down and caught him with his net; and out of compassion to the hawk, and to save him from a greater evil, he sewed him up at both ends and let him go.

Now let the wise politicians and sage philosophers of the age say, whether this was not a measure of the greatest economy and humanity towards the hawk; and whether by this, he was not made independent of all the world for sustenance, and enabled to live forever; having an inexportable sufficiency within himself, and as he makes no exports, he will never want any imports.

Happy bird! The envy of all the birds of the desert, who wish to be as thou art.

[*Hartford paper.*

ASSIZE OF BREAD

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	32
4 pound loaf	16
2 pound loaf	8
1 pound loaf	4

JAMES HARRISS,
Clerk of the Market.

April 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, on a credit of 4 months,

Six chests of Young Hyson TEA, of a *superior* quality—on a credit of sixty days.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 1.

RAZOR, SOAP & WATER,

RENDERED UNNECESSARY

By the incomparable newly invented Shaving Composition Cakes.

[By a gentleman lately arrived in this country from the continent of Europe.]

BY gentle friction to the beard they have the complete effect of shaving—and the public are *assured*, that they do not contain a single ingredient which might have the smallest tendency to injure the skin; but on the contrary they leave, after the removal of the beard, a most agreeable smoothness and softness on the skin, and entirely destroys cutaneous eruptions, &c. which occasion very disagreeable and distressing pain in shaving with a razor.

There are a *few* for sale at the bookstore Mr. ROBERT GRAY, at one and two dollars each.

☞ The two dollar cake will be sufficient for *twelve months*, and shave every day—the one dollar for *six months*.

April 1. 3t

N. B. *The Receipt for sale on moderate terms.*

For Sale, by the Subscriber,
SALT suitable for the fisheries,
Muscovado Sugar in hogsheads,
Havanna Sugar in boxes,
Green Coffee in bags,
A few barrels of New-York Pork.
J. H. HOOE.
March 28. eotf

TO RENT,

A convenient two story FRAME HOUSE on Patrick street, nearly opposite Isaac Gibsons, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Moore. Possession may be had immediately.—Apply to
James Anderson.
March 23. eo

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,
Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,
IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.
January 10. 2aw

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 12th instant, from the estate of the late Nathaniel Newton, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a negro man, named FRANK, about 20 years of age, yellowish complexion, and about six feet high—had on when he went away, a short white jacket, dark cloth trowsers, and Oznabrigs shirt. I expect he will change his name and pass for a freeman, as several of the same family (formerly belonging to Miss Elizabeth Newton) have been emancipated since the death of Mr. Newton, and have passes with my signature. I will give the above reward for apprehending said fellow and securing him in any Jail so that I get him again.
Joseph N. Birch.
March 27 2awtf.

☞ *Black River Lottery.*

NO. 2
Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW-YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—
THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.
First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000
do. 10th do. 1,000
do. 15th do. 2,000
do. 20th do. 1,000
do. 25th do. 5,000
do. 30th do. 1,000
do. 35th do. 10,000
do. 45th do. 20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.
R. GRAY.
Feb. 6.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.
By order of the board of directors.
Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.
January 23 2awtdpay't

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR
FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the U. S.) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use, for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas and approaching Consumptions.—Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A *single trial will prove* that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the toughvicid phlegm or mucur, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious liquor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder the symptoms are effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its pain in effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Select Recommendations.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. Lee, widow of Richard Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptons evidently indicated an approaching consumption—The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir,

GEO. BENNER, junior,
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom perfectly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past, enjoyed without interruption.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever coughs, colds, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.
LUTHER MARTIN.

ALSO,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

ITCH CURED
By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellency's of this infallible cure for the Itch, over every other, are, the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from an offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury, or any injurious ingredient whatever

HAHNS' TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedly removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.
Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief, in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore please to apply only to *Jas. Kennedy*, sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alexa. who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations. As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on its outside wrapper, the signature of
Hannah Lee,
Widow of the late Proprietor.
March 14.

Fresh Clover-Seed.

WHINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Potters Wares—with a general assortment of Groceries.

N. B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.
February 7. ed1w Staw1w & law1stM

2000 SPANISH HIDES,
Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags
Old London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,
FOR SALE BY
Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Lost or Mislaid,
FIVE SHARES OF STOCK in the Bank of Potomack, Nos. 4005 to 4009, inclusive, issued to the subscriber the 10th Dec. 1804, and by him transferred to James Nutt & Co. the 18th Sept. 1806. The subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the same to the President and Directors of the Bank of Potomack.
Mark Butts.
March 22 law3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has the honour to inform the public that having made new arrangements with Mr. *J. Cowing*, he is thereby enabled to attend scholars out of the Academy of Mr. *J. Cowing*; he will wait on them at their houses, or in the other Academies if desired.

His moderate terms as well as success in teaching the *French Language*, make him hope, that he will still be encouraged by granting him confidence and patronage.

For terms apply to Mr. *J. Cowing*, or to the subscriber, at his lodging, at the Indian Queen Tavern.
F. Tschiffely.
N. B. He will also teach the German and Italian, if wanted.
March 20. law2t

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE ONLY BY
James Kennedy, jun.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
The following highly valuable MEDICINE,
Price 3 dollars per bottle.

DR. JEBB'S
NATURE'S RESTORATIVE,
A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial, so justly celebrated throughout Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the cure of all disorders excited by nervous irritability, as well as in complaints of complete debility whether arising from irregularities of living, long continued residence in warm climates, intemperate pursuits of excessive pleasures, or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmities of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthmas, and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have supplanted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all those melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondiacal disorders (many attested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here some few of which are herein published) have determined the introduction of it into this continent, where its efficacies must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with by those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is a plant whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the world for their learning and skill in eradicating baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which as known at this time by their descendants, and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor, most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public

ALSO,

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pain from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Ample certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.
March 11